

nothing like it in Spain. Birket-Smith thinks that Leser is "probably right when he ascribes it [plow] to Chinese influence."<sup>37</sup>

412  
171

The plow in Caticuan is called daro, less frequently tokod. Except for the iron share (punta or lita) the plow is made by the farmer. Molave wood (Vitex parviflora Juss.) is the most desirable since it neither rots as quickly as other woods on exposure nor splinters easily.<sup>38</sup> The share for the plow is purchased in the poblacion and the top portion is hollow so it can be wedged onto the wooden support (onay or sapates) of the plow. An occasional farmer had an all-iron plow called Vargas. The Vargas plow was not sold in Siaton poblacion stores and only a few were seen in Caticuan.

A wooden yoke (yogo) for the carabao is made from a yoke-shaped limb that takes considerable time to find in the forests. The yoke is placed over the carabao's neck and its two ends are attached by ropes to the plow. The farmer guides the carabao by a rope tied to a small coconut-shell button or rattan ring in the animal's septum.

492

<sup>37</sup>Kaj Birket-Smith, The Rice Cultivation and Rice-Harvest Feast of the Bontoc Igorot. Copenhagen, Dan. Hist. Filol. Medd. 32, No. 8, 1952, p. 12.

<sup>38</sup>Molave timber is well-known in the Philippines for its excellent qualities and is of the same family (Verbenaceae) as teak. Molave is said "Rather difficult to split...extremely durable even when in contact with the ground..." Tamesis and Aguilar, op. cit., p. 40.

427

The people say today there is "no incentive" to own horses (kabayos) due to the small herds of cattle; the horses were widely used before the war to care for the cattle.

231

In Caticugan horses are normally ridden by the men and serve as a means of transportation among the barrios; I never saw them used in farming activities, harnessed to any type of vehicle, and only rarely ridden by women. Some horses are kept in corrals in Caticugan but most of them are permitted to roam the nearby hills; it is often a job to catch them when they are wanted. I once counted twenty-one horses grazing in Dangola. Horses are sometimes ridden bareback but normally a wooden saddle (siya sa kabayo) is used. The barriofolk eat horse meat when it is available. However, a horse is not killed until it is very old, injured, or sickly; then the animal is slaughtered and the meat sold. My assistant's horse looked sickly so he had it killed and the meat was sold quickly in Barrio Caticugan.

492 •

262

### Pigs

The scrawny pig with a bony back and uncurled tail, constantly rooting for food, is a typical barrio sight. Most families have several pigs (baboy); often one pig is the "fiesta pig" fattened during the year for this celebration. Next to beef, pork is the most prized meat. The native pig is called baboy while the few foreign strains are called Englisas. A nursing pig is called anay while her young are known as baktin.

732  
492  
463  
Some ride bareback but  
most riders use a wooden saddle (siya sa kabayo). The only specialist who made and sold wooden saddles in the entire Siaton River valley lived in Barrio Casala-an. Nearly everyone who owned a wooden saddle in Caticugan had purchased it from this craftsman. (See Plate LXXVII.)<sup>1</sup>

Prices for saddles range from two to three dollars depending on the size and type of wood used. The Casala-an saddle-maker had made about twenty saddles in 1951 and his son was learning the trade. Saddles of narra wood are the most expensive; the two woods most frequently used are metan-ag (Kleinhovia hospita Linn. ), said to be light and not to crack easily, and baliwak.

Sometimes the wood is soaked in water for a week and then sun-dried before it is cut. Sections for the saddle are cut with a bolo and chisel; no glue is used. A small auger is employed to bore holes into which wooden pegs are driven. Wooden stirrups are made and tied to the saddle by rope. No attempt is made to carve decorative designs on the saddles.

#### CARVED BOLO HANDLES

Various types of bolos are used in Caticugan. (See Plate LXXIII)<sup>2</sup> The Regular is the most widespread bolo type, employed in a dozen ways. The Sangot is used to cut rice heads during harvest whereas the Bonlay is a "weeding bolo," often used by caingin farmers. A few Balarag and Pisao were owned by men who described them as "fighting knives." The Ig-alabis is used to trim the "eye" of the buri guhang.

<sup>2</sup> (Should read LXXVIII, which see on p. 734, Cat. 412-Analyst)

<sup>1</sup> (This plate (page 733) is missing - Analyst)